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Current Quarantine Measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 15 and 22, 1896.]

NETHERLANDS.—By ministerial order of December 30, 1895, quarantine of observation against arrivals from Tetuan and Tangier is suspended.

SPAIN.—By royal proclamation of December 3 quarantine is ordered for arrivals from Alexandria. On the same date the ports situated within 165 kilometers of Alexandria were declared suspect. Quarantine was declared on January 7 against arrivals from Casa Blanca and Mazagan, and on January 10 against arrivals from Tokio. Ports situated within 165 kilometers of these localities were on the same date declared suspect. On January 4 the following-described measures of sanitary police were, by ministerial order, directed to be put into effect at Huelva, Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona against arrivals from Ceuta and from other Moroccan ports, which have not previously been put under quarantine:

1. Thorough disinfection of all goods named in article 41 of the sanitary laws of November 28, 1855, and of clothing and personal effects, the linen belonging to crew and passengers; furs and skins, feathers, wool, materials made of animal hair, silk, cotton, rags, paper, and live animals.

2. Strict medical inspection of persons on board.

3. Seven days' sanitary inspection, after landing, of such persons as may present suspicious indications of infection.

4. Refusal of entry of rags, personal linen, and untanned furs or hides.

By order of January 10, arrivals from ports within 165 kilometers of Hama (or Amatha Epiphania) and Homs, on the Asiatic coast, are subject to three days' quarantine of observation.

Portugal.—Ministerial order of December 30 declares the port of Alexandria to be infected.

Sweden.—By order of the college of commerce of January 2, the observation stations at Bredvik, Juniskaren, Harön, on the Ptockhahn Strait, Arkö, in the Strait of East Gothland, and Vestra Härthälmen, in the Strait of Karlskrona, are closed after January 7.

CUBA.

Sanitary reports of Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 25, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of sending the following report upon the sanitary condition of the city of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, January 25: The total number of deaths has been 36, of which 8 occurred from yellow fever, 2 from diphtheria, 2 from typhoid fever, 5 from typho-malarial fever, and 10 from enterocolitis, the rest being from common diseases of a noncontagious character. The change of temperature experienced within the last few days has caused many deaths from broncho pneumonia and bronchitis.

The port has kept clear of disease so far, and the following bills of health have been issued during the week: January 20, British steamship *Tascolia* for Philadelphia, and British steamship *Earnsdale* for Philadelphia; January 22, American schooner *Charles A. Gilberg* for New

York via Guantanamo; January 24, British steamship *Naparina* for Philadelphia; January 25, American schooner *Cora H. Hanson* for Pascagoula, Miss., and British steamship *Southery* for Baltimore.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Saturday, February 1, 1896. The general mortality for the week has been 51. Of these, 6 occurred from tuberculosis, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 from diphtheria, 5 from pernicious fever, and 7 from yellow fever, the rest of common diseases of no contagious character. I have to report this week 1 death from smallpox at the military hospital, the case being that of a young soldier newly landed. I am now attending a young child just come from Manzanillo, where smallpox is epidemic, but I can not tell at present whether there are more cases, as no preventive measures are taken and the cases are allowed to remain in their respective homes. As vaccination is carried on spasmodically and only when we can get vaccine from Habana, I am afraid the disease will spread, not only among the soldiers, but among the civil population as well. There are few sailing vessels in port at present, and the harbor is clear of disease just now.

Bills of health have been issued during the week to the following vessels: January 25, steamship *Mexico*, Spanish, New York via Habana; January 28, steamship *South Cambria*, British, for Philadelphia, and steamship *Anesley*, British, for Philadelphia; February 1, steamship *Santiago*, American, for New York.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Cholera in Chiba Ken, Japan.

YOKOHAMA, *January 25, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that I have official information that since the 6th of this month cholera has reappeared in Chiba Ken, where there have been, up to yesterday, 20 cases, of which 13 proved fatal. The occurrence of cholera at this season, though by no means unprecedented in Japan, as I have before reported to you, is, I fear, of bad augury for the coming season, the more so as the present winter is an unusually cold one.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox on steamship Polyphemus en route to New York from Hiogo.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Hiogo, Japan, January 6, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to state that information has been received at this consulate to the effect that 6 cases of smallpox have developed on board the steamer *Polyphemus*, which vessel cleared from this, via way, to the port of New York on the 13th day of December, 1895. The disease did not make its appearance until after the arrival of the vessel at Shanghai. The *Polyphemus* received a clean bill of health from this consulate on the 13th ultimo, based on the report of the physician that